

409

The Arizona Sentinel.

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YUMA, A. T.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1873.

Territorial News.

From the Miner of June 14th.

A few days ago Pima Indians broke in the house of Bear & Link, which is about two miles below Whitlow's station, while the proprietors were off at work and stole therefrom the blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and everything the poor fellows had.....Charles T. Hayden left his home at Hayden Ferry on the 24th ult., in company with his cousin, three Americans and three Mexicans, for the purpose of prospecting along Salt river for timber suitable to saw into lumber. The party took 10 or 15 days' provisions with them, expecting to be back in 15 days at farthest. They proceeded directly to McDowell, as Mr. Hayden had an order from Gen. Crook for an escort, but left that place the next day without an escort and with but eight days' provisions. They have not been heard from since.....The Wallapai district contains many mines infinitely richer than anything ever seen in any other mining district yet discovered in the world; and in proof of this assertion, we challenge comparison by exhibition of certificates of assays made and returns received from ores shipped to San Francisco. We have the largest mining district ever discovered, and our ores, tested by the most competent assayers, show a higher percentage of the precious metals than those from any other locality.

Condensations from the Citizen, 23d inst.

Moore & Carr had put on four-horse coaches between Tucson and Maricopa Wells; the mails and passengers arrived on the evenings previous to the mornings on which they had been arrived.....Ores are being smelted at the new furnace near Tucson.....Archy McIntosh, Indian ally of the whites, had arrived at Tucson with ten Arivapa Apaches, and had left for Grant.....The work of building the new post at Tucson was progressing slowly.....A Mexican named Miguel Aldecoa had been arrested and jailed on suspicion of having murdered R. Smith over two years ago.....The Tucson custom-house had been removed to Oury's building, Main street, opposite to Hayden's store.....Pedro Aguirre's train is en route to Yuma.....Reports from the Superintendents of Public Schools in the different counties show that the school interest is well sustained. A school census has been taken in every county in the Territory. Preparations for building school houses are being made in nearly every district, and notwithstanding the warm weather, schools in Yuma and Maricopa counties are still in operation. A school house at Prescott that is a credit to the place is nearly completed, and a teacher from California is soon expected

to open the school. Never were a people struggling under adverse circumstances, striving harder to educate the rising generation than are the people of Arizona.....Our able Governor Safford, who has wielded the Citizen's blade Toledan during the absence of its owner Mr. Wasson, joyfully returns it. He has "developed a fiber" of charity for members of the guild editorial in the short space of two months; and closes a recount of the peculiar trials inseparable from the position of editor, with the following unique sentence: "So, kind readers adieu, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1873.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Many of the most distinguished men in the country whom I have met here lately, including two of the most patriotic and far-seeing members of the Centennial Commission, are afraid that the celebration of the nation's hundredth anniversary in 1876, at Philadelphia, will fail to make a desirable impression upon visitors from Europe, if the President persists in converting the whole affair into a political machine for promoting his own personal ends and those of his supporters for a third term. If

ONLY ONE HALF OF THE PEOPLE ARE REPRESENTED ON THE COMMISSION,

the celebration cannot, in any true sense of the world, be called national, and will not be so regarded, either by unrepresented Americans or by foreigners. To secure the hearty sympathy of the masses, the aid of capitalists, the co-operation of the entire press of the country, the presence of a large number of foreign exhibitors, and the attention and respect of the governments and peoples of the entire civilized world—to secure these essentials to success, the American press must declare at the start, and emphatically, that it will not recognize

A "NATIONAL" CELEBRATION TO BE ENGINEERED FOR PARTY PURPOSES.

If there is one thing more than another that the American people wish, or ought to wish, to impress upon the world, it is the possibility of men and women of the most opposite views on religions, moral, social and political questions—men and women of different races and various kinds and degrees of culture, including the entirely uneducated and the often fearfully mis-educated—living under the same government in comparative harmony, simply by agreeing to submit, and by quietly submitting for stated periods, to the arbitration of a fairly ascertained majority; and nothing would exemplify this more markedly to foreigners than a *pro rata* representation on the Commission of naturalized citizens of all nationalities, and of citizens native and adopted, of all religions and political views, including even those who entertain strong individual convictions an-

tagonistic to those of a majority of of their fellow citizens and who hanker after extreme political and social changes unattainable in the present age of human progress, but who recognize, nevertheless, the fact that, all things considered, a man can come nearer doing as he pleases, under one form of government, provided always that he does not infringe on the rights of others, than under any other that has ever existed beyond the confines of the braia that conceived it.

THE VIENNA SCANDAL

causes a good deal of annoyance to Americans who propose to pass the summer in Europe. No one pretends to know the truth of the matter; but the fact that men appointed to honorable positions by the President, and so thrust, as representative Americans, into the society of European gentlemen, are even accused by cooks and tapsters of swindling them, must necessarily be mortifying to American travelers in Europe. It is these repeated blunders of the President in his appointments that cause thoughtful men to doubt the success of the Centennial Celebration.

Notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer has ranged between 90 and 109 degrees at Yuma during the last month, we have not been inconvenienced by the heat, and the nights have been rendered cool by the Gulf-breeze that reaches us by seven or eight o'clock in the evening. Easterners and others not acquainted with the peculiar uniformity and dryness of this region, naturally enough conclude that so great a degree of heat as the thermometer indicates during four months of the year, must necessarily produce sun-stroke, and render this an extremely unhealthy place in which to live, so prone are they to judge of other localities by the summers of their own sections; but the contrary is the case. Teamsters, miners and others engaged in constant and arduous labor out of doors at all hours of the day during the heated term, suffer no diminution in flesh, and lose no strength by perspiring, but continue to be hearty and strong. Of diseases incident to the region there are none, hence the range of the thermometer should not be taken as an index of our climate, the salubrity of which is due to the dryness of the air. When its excellence in this respect shall have become more widely known, Yuma will be the Mecca that will attract great numbers of invalids to it who are afflicted with pulmonary complaints.

The fine physical development of the aborigines seen in our streets is remarkable. We notice, every day, Yuma Indian men of six feet stature and straight as arrows, with eagle eyes, kingly tread, and heads turbaned with mud; they go barefooted too, and gird up their loins with strips of gaudy calico. Now, these need civilizing; they are too robust, which is due, we suppose, to the fact that they rarely get on a bust.—As for their dusky help-meets, we can select from a dozen gathered at random, at least three who would not suffer by a comparison with a De Medici—barring their color, which is what we beg leave to denominate a "Joaquin Miller brown." These Yuma females are endowed with the dignity of queens, which comes natural to them; and their hazel eyes, which they use to perfection, smiling faces, happy dispositions, and unwashed girdings of willow-bark, make an attractive picture, worthy the attention of an artist. A careful inquiry into the causes that have produced such splendid organisms, develops the fact that they live on mezquite beans and a preparation from wheat and corn called pinole, roasted flowers of the Maguey plant, rabbits and government rations; varied with chipmunks and prairie-dogs au naturel. They are noted for their pleasant dispositions, and have few superstitions. The Yumas have kept their treaty for twenty-five years, and kept it well.

The reported attack upon Sheriff Thomas near Wild Cherry Cañon, on the 9th inst., was fully investigated by officers sent from Whipple and Verde and turns out to have been a false alarm, occasioned by their presence near the main road, but within the limits of their Reservation, of two Apache boys, who were part of a detachment out hunting by permission.—*Citizen.*

ROME, June 16.—The bill for the suppression of religious corporations, having passed the Chamber of Deputies, is now before the Senate, which has adopted the first seven clauses.

Messrs. Calloway and McCarthy, surveyors of the San Diego and Matagorda Bay Railroad line, whose arrival at Yuma we announced last week, took their departure last Monday afternoon for San Diego, where they will report, draw maps, and make preparations, as we understand, to continue the survey to its objective point.

ZOOM VERSION

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